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*Cases of influenza reported in extra-cantonment zones—Continued.*

State and zone.	Cases reported to Oct. 26, 1918.	Cases reported week ended—									
		Nov. 2.	Nov. 9.	Nov. 16.	Nov. 23.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 21.	Dec. 28.	
South Carolina:											
Charleston sanitary district.....		208	172	70	78	175	75	385	85	179	
Jackson.....	7,656	87	6	13	53	35	42	300	102	24	
Sevier.....	3,316	166	3	4	278	117	237	242	214	120	
Wadsworth.....	1,172	234	49	112	144	126	285	304	113	32	
Georgia:											
Gas and Flame School.....	3,506	531	260	233	85	93	184	818	270	88	
Gordon.....	3,149	372	134	124	172	141	122	282	257	56	
Hancock.....	966	281	153	259	290	33	31	61	29	18	
Picric acid plant.....	743	42	41	14	16	14	40	111	94	28	
Wheeler.....	1,900	522	253	257	671	523	529	218	61	27	
Florida:											
Johnston.....	5,436	233	10	0	3	8	10	41	19	25	
Kentucky and Indiana:											
Taylor.....	9,857	1,146	513	454	837	635	1,485	1,520	706	319	
Georgia and Tennessee:											
Oglethorpe.....	3,644	73	26	11	2	38	24	12	138	47	
Alabama:											
McClellan.....	1,586	232	38	229	105	90	124	148	47	15	
Sheridan.....	560	55	1	32	80	99	354	306	84	39	
Mississippi:											
Gulfport health district.....	4,678	753	388	227	113	206	221	270	332	265	
Shelby.....	891	107	50	6	179	35	90	335	195	.....	
Arkansas:											
Eberts.....	1,662	219	44	118	33	75	154	137	134	51	
Pike.....	9,406	324	94	76	95	209	568	249	174	82	
Louisiana:											
Beauregard.....	3,445	253	78	33	8	5	69	253	166	117	
Gerstner Field.....		360	186	174	177	309	917	420	167	63	
Oklahoma:											
Doniphan.....	296	12	4	5	2	8	16	236	49	41	
Texas:											
Bowie.....	1,313	68	32	38	14	36	209	288	57	22	
Logan.....	468	341	1	0	0	.....	26	79	0	10	
MacArthur.....	1,065	233	75	10	5	12	32	42	28	26	
Travis.....	5,781	844	385	124	149	254	1,206	1,264	444	85	
Washington:											
Bremerton.....	533	77	82	46	47	60	0	385	256	9	
Lewis.....	135	72	44	32	12	7	30	12	20	22	
Vancouver.....	642	156	183	47	120	154	249	329	0	0	

**REPORT OF ANTIVENEREAL CAMPAIGN.**

An important health activity is being carried on under the so-called Chamberlain-Kahn Act, which provides for a system of Federal aid for antivenereal work in States meeting certain conditions. All the States in the Union have complied with its provisions by passing the necessary laws except Idaho, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, and the District of Columbia. Several of these States have signified their intention of cooperation in the near future.

In conjunction with State boards of health, the Division of Venereal Disease, United States Public Health Service, created by this act, is conducting approximately 125 clinics. The reports from the clinics show increase in number of cases treated and in interest each month, so that additional clinics and facilities are needed. When any clinic proves the advantage of a certain plan of procedure, a note concerning such plan is passed on to other clinics for trial and suggestions. In conjunction with the Red Cross in extra-cantonment zones, the division is now conducting 25 clinics. Social service and follow-up

work have been carried on in all of these clinics. Nurses especially trained and adapted for this work are badly needed.

Five commissioned officers, 44 acting assistant surgeons, and 3 scientific assistants have been detailed to the various States as State venereal disease control officers. Forty acting assistant surgeons have been on duty in the United States Government clinics located in extra-cantonment zones.

A large part of the division's work is educational. The work of preparing materials, establishing contacts, and developing methods in educational work has been almost finished during the month. Several new pamphlets have been published. Two exhibits, one for the general public and one for young men and boys, are ready for the printers. Educational material has been mailed to libraries, newspapers, and industrial organizations. Conferences for educators and lecture tours have been scheduled. Educational campaigns are being arranged in the respective States, and the demand for educational pamphlets is increasing.

During the period of reconstruction, the task of venereal-disease control will not be lessened, but will rather be broadened and intensified. The entire area of the United States must be covered through a thoroughgoing cooperative campaign in which all agencies—National, State, and local—can play an important part.

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## **EXPERIMENTAL MAMMALIAN POLYNEURITIS PRODUCED BY A DEFICIENT DIET.**

By CARL VOEGTLIN and G. C. LAKE, Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service.

Progress in the study of diseases of dietary origin has been greatly aided by animal experimentation. This is true of the group of so-called deficiency diseases, of which beriberi is the best known example, as well as in the other fields of medical research. Thus it can not be questioned that Eijkman's discovery that polyneuritis in fowls could be induced by an exclusive diet of polished rice has very materially contributed to our present conception of the etiology of beriberi and its prevention.

The study of deficiency polyneuritis is also intimately connected with the more recent development of the physiological aspects of nutrition, inasmuch as it has been shown that beriberi is due to a deficiency of the diet in a definite substance (antineuritic vitamine), which is essential for normal nutrition. From this standpoint the study of beriberi in animals will undoubtedly shed some light on the physiological function of the antineuritic vitamine. All we know at the present time regarding this function is that a certain minimal amount of this substance must be present in the diet in order to